





## LOGAN'S LETTER.

He Follows in Blaine's Tracks.

The Tariff Presents No Obscurities

To the Clear Vision of the Prairie Statesman.

Republican National Banks a Subject of Boast.

Blaine's Anti-Chinese Principles Promptly Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1884.  
DEAR SIR—Having received from you, on the 24th of June, the official nomination of my nomination by the National Republican Convention as the Republican candidate for the president of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities, and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unthought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party in a manner so flattering will serve to lighten whatever burden may be imposed upon me for the defense of the variety of subjects contained in the very excellent and logical declaration of principles adopted by the late convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible. I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

**Protection to American Labor.**

The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital may have its just award, and the laborer man his full share in the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval.

If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if not a desirable thing, build a wall of iron around its borders, and proceed to live upon its own resources and production.

The United States is hardly a legitimate party in the world, and to the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, and the citizen, we are a nation of the world.

Our country is the most populous, the most advanced, the most intelligent, the most progressive, and the most enterprising nation in the world.

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of the national credit. Therefore, under present laws, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States or in the bills of the national banks. The author of the bill, who is a bank director, in the house which will be good as gold in the morning as it was the night before should be appreciated by all. The convertibility of the currency into gold and silver is the only safe method of maintaining money, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative value of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

**Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Foreign Relations.**

The subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our interstate and foreign commerce and to the matter of our foreign relations are fraught with the greatest importance to our people. In respect to interstate commerce there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and the removal of the numerous and many hindrances between the States themselves, diversity of industries and employments should be promoted in all sections of our country, and the great franchises and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, even as far as China, and other countries, and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said, "Time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet the cost of transportation. The Chicago price measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

of the South. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellects of our undoubted future. A liberal system should be adopted to meet the rising generation of the South, and the colored people made as capable of exercising the duties of citizens as the white people. In the mean time it is the duty of the national government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may secure the right to exercise the absolute freedom of national elections everywhere, to the end that our Congress may cease to contain members representing fictitious majorities, and that the national government will concern itself with the conduct of the popular will concerning national legislation, and especially to the end that in presidential contests the great business and other interests of the country may be represented. The colored people in fear and trembling lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago price measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

**Foreign Immigration.**

Under our general system the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to our country in our midst, and on a compliance with our laws to a co-operation in our government. While it is the policy of the Republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations, it is also a fact that our country is a useful and intelligent citizens in the legal organization of the term, the party has never countenanced the admission of a class of servile people who do not contribute to the welfare of the people, and who do not comprehend our institutions, but disposed to become a part of our national family or to embrace any other civilization than their own. To do this, we have made a law which is a regarding element into the very path of our process. Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and it is not sufficiently so to do this. The full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly powers.

**The Civil Service.**

The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the utmost thought of statesmen for a number of years past, and the record will show that towards its solution many results have been attained.

The Republican party since its accession to power, has been the most zealous and warmest advocates of civil service, and of merit and government, communal aspirations and mutual hopes. The "Great Republic," as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their peers as the model for the admiring admiration, and as the model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations with the world, and with the United States through intercourse and mutual advantage. Further than this, being small in comparison in the military and naval sense of the European powers, we are the best and most moral defender against a system of territorial and other encroachments which, aggressive in the past, has not been adopted in the present day. We have done much more to the west of the United States than has legitimate continental competition.

The world is well disposed to the republics of our country by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with the interests of our citizens.

Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of any number of our citizens being sent to any of the members of the American republics to family. The best method to promote uninterrupted peace between us and all the world lies in the maintenance of a spirit of conference and congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration might be effected. All should be given to the republics of our country by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with the interests of our citizens.

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Boston Weekly Globe,  
TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

## AGENTS WANTED.

We wish every subscriber would act as agent to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Democrats should remember that in doing all they can to increase its circulation they are contributing to the election of a Democratic president. Push THE GLOBE everywhere; ask everybody to subscribe. Agents' rates and sample copies sent free upon application.

## NAMES OF DEMOCRATS.

We respectfully ask subscribers to forward lists of names of Democrats who are not subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. We will send free sample copies to such names as soon as they are received. In no way can the good cause of Democracy be advanced so profitably as by the circulation of a sound Democratic weekly like the GLOBE. Send all the names you can.

## HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, to \$100; six copies for only \$50. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent, they should be of the denominations of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town, county and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of charge.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

The grand demonstration in favor of the Irish National League in this city, August 14, is likely to rival in extent and interest any gathering for Erin's freedom which has yet assembled in America.

A Long Island farmer has a horse that eats thistles. If the animal has any appetite or capacity for the alleged spring chickens which the Harlequin goat will turn from, he should be encouraged.

There is an opportunity under one of the clauses of the Dingley shipping bill to put an end to the semi-legalized system of kidnapping sailors. Poor Jack's friends, if he has any, should see to it that the new law is not evaded.

The cholera scare in Paris appears to have been quite unequalled for, and the several cases of "general cholera" reported from there seem to have seen more scare than cholera. Nothing has been heard of it in that city for several days.

The wheat crop promises not only excellence in quality, but is likely to prove one of the very best on record in America. And a great crop means good trade. There are indications of a very heavy exportation of grain, at good prices.

The end of castle government for Ireland now seems certain. After the disclosures of the CORNWALL scandal, even the bitterest foes of the country in England acknowledge that reform in methods of administration is an absolute necessity.

Warsaw will be depopulated in August if the Czar's advisers carry out their purpose. They propose, when the Autocrat of all the Russias visits the capital of Poland, to expel every one who doesn't satisfy the officials as to their loyalty to the sovereign.

OCHILTREE, the famous Texan politician whose fund of Munchausen anecdotes is unrivaled in or out of the halls of Congress, proposes to retire to private life. His name will be remembered, however, if only for the part he played in the LASKER resolution imbroglio.

And so our one case of cholera coming up the Mississippi was no cholera, at all. Nevertheless, the prompt measures taken by Surgeon-General HAMILTON were most commendable, and will give assurance to those who are nervous about the possible approach of the disease.

Norway's new secretary of the treasury, HAUGLAND, is the son of a peasant who has worked his way up with an industry and skill that even the "universal Yankee nation" cannot rival. HAUGLAND is a Liberal of Liberals, and will be a great champion of popular rights in the Northland.

The exclusion of American cattle from England has been a boomerang which has hit their own nobility square in the pocket. So many of the English aristocracy have cattle ranches in the far West that they feel severely the bar against American cattle which their government has set up.

News comes by way of Washington that a thorough investigation is to be made into the blunders which proved so costly to the members of the GREENE expedition. It will result only in censure and reprimand, perhaps, and will not help the dead. Yet it may create a sentiment which will prevent a repetition of such blundering.

The subject of forest preservation is coming to be more and more a matter of earnest thought and discussion among lumbermen and others. Fires constitute the pestilence question to those interested. The commission now in session in New York should be able to evolve useful ideas on the subject.

Mr. FIELD sets the fashion of using house-tops in any sensible way he can congratulate himself upon having done at least one beneficial thing.

## BLAINE AND IRISH AMERICANS.

If anything were needed to demonstrate the utter fallacy of the BLAINE claim for Irish-Americans it has been furnished in the replies sent to the current issue of the Republic by scores of the most prominent gentlemen of Irish descent in this and other States.

Among those asked to express an opinion on the subject were Hon. P. A. COLLINS, Hon. HUGH O'BRIEN, Police Commissioner CURRAN, Fire Commissioner FITZGERALD, Dr. MORAN and JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY of Boston, Hon. JOHN J. LYNCH of Portland, Hon. JEREMIAH CROWLEY of Lowell and Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER of New Haven. Every one of these gentlemen scorns the idea that any appreciable number of Irish Americans would vote for BLAINE. On the contrary, they express the utmost confidence that practically the entire vote of this large class of the community will vote for GROVER CLEVELAND.

There is no reason why any Irish American should vote for BLAINE. Where has he ever lifted hand or voice in their favor? What was JAMES G. BLAINE doing when Minister LOWELL stood idly by and approved by silence the imprisonment of American citizens of Irish birth by the British government? The minister did not pursue that course without the approval, express or implied, of the authorities at Washington. JAMES G. BLAINE was the secretary of state.

Irish Americans know full well the hand that wrote the editorial in the paper conducted by Mr. BLAINE at Augusta, years ago, when the now Republican candidate spoke of the Irish emigrants as those "convicts and felons who have hardly got our dust upon their feet before they are allowed to vote and control our elections." "Convicts and felons!" The man who applied that title to Irish Americans to get their votes? The memory of all their woes forbids it.

FACTS, NOT MUD.

There has not been any mud-slinging at Mr. BLAINE thus far. The Independents simply record their opinion that he is "unfit" for the presidency. The Democratic journals merely point to his record and print the utterances of Republican journals and of Republican and Democratic voters, showing that they do not desire him elected in America.

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The cholera scare in Paris appears to have been quite unequalled for, and the several cases of "general cholera" reported from there seem to have seen more scare than cholera. Nothing has been heard of it in that city for several days.

The wheat crop promises not only excellence in quality, but is likely to prove one of the very best on record in America. And a great crop means good trade. There are indications of a very heavy exportation of grain, at good prices.

The grand demonstration in favor of the Irish National League in this city, August 14, is likely to rival in extent and interest any gathering for Erin's freedom which has yet assembled in America.

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Mr. FIELD sets the fashion of using house-tops in any sensible way he can congratulate himself upon having done at least one beneficial thing.

## DOWN ON FREE TRADE.

"In making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES, but RATHER TO PROMOTE THEIR HEALTHY GROWTH."

"From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be."

"Many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step REGARDLESS OF THE LABOR and capital thus involved."

"The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected WITHOUT DEPRIVING AMERICAN LABOR OF THE ABILITY TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH FOREIGN LABOR, AND WITHOUT IMPOSING LOWER RATES OF DUTY THAN WILL BE AMBLE TO COVER ANY INCREASED COST OF PRODUCTION WHICH MAY EXIST IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HIGHER RATE OF WAGES PREVAILING IN THIS COUNTRY."—[National Platform of the Democracy.]

The Republican ticket is not making any very tremendous conquests among the colored men hereabouts. Perhaps this extract from a speech made by LOGAN in Congress in 1859 has something to do with the matter: "You call it the dirty work of the Democratic party to catch fugitive slaves for the Southern people. We are willing to perform that dirty work. I do not consider it disgraceful to perform any work, dirty or not dirty, which is in accordance with the laws of the land."

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

According to the Colorado Clipper, Midland's population consists of two families and a couple of dogs, and yet the city has a newspaper.

Rambler: A friend was seeing a delegate off the other day. Said he, "Have you taken an accidental insurance ticket?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," said the friend, "you had better write your name on it and leave it with me, as I hear that they have a bad habit of robbing the corpses on this track."

Irish Americans know full well the hand that wrote the editorial in the paper conducted by Mr. BLAINE at Augusta, years ago, when the now Republican candidate spoke of the Irish emigrants as those "convicts and felons who have hardly got our dust upon their feet before they are allowed to vote and control our elections."

Confidence returning. This week has been one of the most encouraging that has been experienced for many months.

Money has become easier, the stock market has been more active, with higher prices, the bank statement Saturday was again favorable, business men are talking more hopefully and courageously, and the whole outlook is blooming and healthy in every direction.

Advices from abroad to bankers in New York show that crops in India, England, France and Germany are below the average, while there is no question about abundant crops in this country.

The winter wheat here has been already harvested, being nearly three-fourths of our entire yield. The spring wheat will all be harvested within fifteen days. The advices from all sections of the corn-growing belt are magnificent.

The situation in Wall street is somewhat peculiar. Heretofore the banks in Boston, Philadelphia and other money-lending centers have bought largely of New York commercial paper, but the recent failures have discouraged investment in this direction, because it has usually transpired that family connections were preferred to credit, leaving nothing to outsiders. Hence Boston and other banks refusing credit to such parties has driven many kiting concerns to the wall. There may be other failures, but the causes are well understood, and no longer have a depressing effect.

In regard to merchandise, which is, on an average, selling lower than ever before, it is believed that the storekeepers throughout the country are carrying hardly more than what in ordinary times would be considered one-third of a stock. This is always the case in a declining market. A revival in the stock market is usually, in fact always been, the forerunner of an improvement in merchandise. Hence it is reasonable to look for an active and profitable business after the heated term is over.

It can truly said that there is a gradual restoration of confidence going on in the business world.

## PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

It would be well for all who are in favor of a foreign policy which will protect American citizens to remember the record of the Republican party in the celebrated Virginia case of 1873. The facts in that matter brought a blush to the cheek of every American, no matter to which party he belonged.

It will be remembered that on the 4th of October, 1873, the Virginia saluted from New York for Curacao. On the 23rd of October she left Kingston, Jamaica, but in a few hours sprang a leak and put into the Haytian port of Camitt for repairs. On the 30th of October she saluted again, and while in the harbor of Camitt for repairs, was overtaken and captured.

The American flag was hoisted over her, and she was given a prompt and hearty welcome by the people of Camitt.

It is a Chinese who is the master of the Virginia, and he says that when he heard that a man of the same name down in Maine had been nominated for the presidency, and foresaw that the Virginia would bring him into the limelight, he got into a fever and had to leave the ship.

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## MR. BLAINE, TAKE THE STAND,

While a Pennsylvania Farmer Cross-Examines You

As to the Sins of Omission Committed in Your Letter of Acceptance.

The Political Situation in the Extreme Down-East.

To Hon. J. G. Blaine:

Having been very busy on my farm for several weeks, I didn't see your letter of acceptance until my arrival in the city today. As we are both natives of the same state, I will answer a few of your political questions relating to the long list of excuses you offer for the shortcomings of the Republican party and also to yourself?

For devotees nearly two columns to show the wonderful prosperity of the country during the past twenty years under Republican rule, and then wind up by saying that we are just entering upon an era of prosperity. How do you explain this?

Why didn't you say something about your new book, "Twenty Years of Sharp Practice" in Congress?

Why didn't you say why you burned the Mulligan letters if they contained nothing to compromise or injure?

Why didn't you explain how it was that you happened to have that sunstroke the very day before you were to give testimony before the committee in regard to the Mulligan letters, thereby excusing the very "skin of your teeth" political party?

Why didn't you say the old story of how you came by the Little Rock Railroad bonds and what you did with them? And your connection with Uncle Tom's Cabin?

Why didn't you explain to the farmers how a man can go to Congress a few years, support a man in his constituency, and come out worth two or three millions and a sumptuous five thousand dollar house to let in Washington?

Why didn't you tell the ship builders your story that American ships were almost entirely superseded from the ocean since the Republican party came into power and because of its mismanagement, and explain to them what a blessing it will be to keep this party in power for ever?

Why didn't you explain why the Republican party which has been in power nearly a quarter of a century has not crushed out Mormonism if it were given time?

Why didn't you tell the farmers and workingmen of this country that the ten-cent piece of gold was the wealth of your country, while your speech was gone to the hands of great corporations and monopolists, and that poor men are growing poorer and rich men richer every day?

Why didn't you explain how the national bank tax for years from 10 to 25 per cent. out of the hard earnings of the people under Republians rule?

Why didn't you explain why land grabbing, why didn't you say anything about the hundreds of millions of acres of the best land in the country which have been taken by the party in power and given to the rich and to the poor during the past twenty years with your own help?

Why didn't you tell me how much you paid for the substitute you sent to the war instead of going to the war?

You make a Peacockian groan over the purity of the ballot, but why don't you tell us why the Republican party set aside an election in 1876 by means of a bribe to the South, and in 1880 openly bought up the State of Indiana and as openly bragged of it?

Why didn't you tell us how a certain very popular general, who had been selected the greatest leader in the country to nominate him at a presidential convention a few years ago, and in 1882 openly accepted political management in the name of a few of his friends, and then thieves and other equally inimicable persons?

Why didn't you explain more fully how it is going to benefit the poor workingmen of this country to have taxes and to have the tax from 10 to 90 per cent. more than they would for nearly everything that eat, drink and wear?

Why didn't you point out in your speech what you speak of so frequently in your advertisement? In this region and through the entire Middle States and West the times are dull, and growing worse, not better, and I fear that it is the same in New England.

Why didn't you explain how long any one party has got to be in power before it is fit to be trusted with the government of a dynamic nation?

It doesn't strike me that it takes much over a century to get rid of a party.

The Republican party for twenty years, but for four years past I have not voted at all when any political question entered into the matter. I now propose to vote for the next election with the Democratic party, and a great many of my Republican neighbors and friends will do the same. The nature of our institutions demands that there should be a change in the government of this country, and the other districts it will be remembered, were represented. It was about 3:30 before the State committee was called to order. It was a small affair, but every member was present and the meeting was opened with a hearty "Hail to the Republic."

The Tammany members did not show up, either personally or by proxy.

It did not seem to bother the other members, who are now strong for the Governor, but it caused outsiders to rub their noses in wonder and couch or even laugh at the idea that the Tammany would be beaten in time.

Your representative talked with a number of the committee members, and to them what a blessing it will be to keep this party in power for ever?

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## THE FATAL PATH;

OR,

## Cossed in Troubled Waters.

BY ELLIS LAWTON.

(Copyrighted, July, 1884, by E. C. Thayer.)

## CHAPTER XI.

AN ADVENTURE.

The shock of Dr. Newcomb's terrible words almost deprived Kate of her senses; but she had learned through her past sufferings to bear trouble and pain with a spirit that struggled for and gained her self-control and reason.

Facing Dr. Newcomb with a composure that surprised him, for he could not hear the quick throb of her pulses, she asked him:

"Why have I been brought here?"

"Perhaps for your own safety. The circumstances in which you have been placed were peculiar, and I have no doubt you will be safe."

"It will be hard for you to believe that it was necessary for you to come here for a while."

"Was it Mr. Howland's wish?"

"That I really couldn't say; but it is quite probable."

Kate sat down and thought over the situation.

If Mr. Howland had desired it, necessary she should have here, she would reluctantly—yes, even in a lunatic asylum.

Whatever he did must be right, and some sudden emergency might have arisen which he would explain. This thought comforted and calmed her.

"Could I write to him at once?" she asked suddenly.

Dr. Newcomb changed countenance, and his eyes flamed with a sidelong glance at the listening Kate.

"Since no real harm has resulted, I may, in consideration of your long services, overlook this offense. As for the girl, she knows what to expect if she has not been honest."

He spoke with head, and, gazing at him defiantly, she said:

"I don't think I shall give you any trouble," she said faintly.

"I compliment you on your good sense. These rooms are yours for the present. Hitty is your attendant. Of course you cannot go out of the door."

Dr. Newcomb bowed slightly and departed.

He then stopped and commanded with himself:

"Her companion is most singular. Something must be behind it. Can there be any circumstances they have not told me? I must be on my guard."

He sent Hitty with the writing materials as he had promised; also a supper that did not look especially inviting.

Kate sat down, and, while Hitty waited, in it told Mr. Howland where she was, as far as she knew, and begged him to send an assurance that he approved. Even if he thought best not to do so, he would send up materials at once, with your supper," she said.

Kate drew cleared, and she began to be quite hopeful.

"Please do so," she said.

"I am glad to find that such a frame of mind.

As I am sure, and thus your wishes will be complied with, but remember there are chains and straight jackets here for those who need them."

Kate remembered the cry she had heard, and shuddered.

"I don't think I shall give you any trouble," she said faintly.

"I compliment you on your good sense. These rooms are yours for the present. Hitty is your attendant. Of course you cannot go out of the door."

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Kate sat down, and, while Hitty waited, in it told Mr. Howland where she was, as far as she knew, and begged him to send an assurance that he approved. Even if he thought best not to do so, he would send up materials at once, with your supper," she said.

Kate drew cleared, and she began to be quite hopeful.

"Please do so," she said.

"I am glad to find that such a frame of mind.

As I am sure, and thus your wishes will be complied with, but remember there are chains and straight jackets here for those who need them."

Kate remembered the cry she had heard, and shuddered.

"I don't think I shall give you any trouble," she said faintly.

"I compliment you on your good sense. These rooms are yours for the present. Hitty is your attendant. Of course you cannot go out of the door."

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